THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

# The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864. NO. 191

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months, EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS a fee six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompan the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

### The Value of Money.

| Value of old issue. | New issue. | Val. new issue. | Value of old issue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 00 | 66⅔ | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| 2 00 | 1 33⅓ | 2 00 | 3 00 |
| 3 00 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 4 50 |
| 4 00 | 2 66⅔ | 4 00 | 6 00 |
| 5 00 | 3 33⅓ | 5 00 | 7 50 |
| 10 00 | 6 66⅔ | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 15 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 22 50 |
| 20 00 | 13 33⅓ | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| 25 00 | 16 66⅔ | 25 00 | 37 50 |
| 30 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 |
| 35 00 | 23 33⅓ | 35 00 | 52 50 |
| 40 00 | 26 66⅔ | 40 00 | 60 00 |
| 45 00 | 30 00 | 45 00 | 67 50 |
| 50 00 | 33 33⅓ | 50 00 | 75 00 |
| 55 00 | 36 66⅔ | 55 00 | 82 50 |
| 60 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 |
| 65 00 | 43 33⅓ | 65 00 | 97 50 |
| 70 00 | 46 66⅔ | 70 00 | 105 00 |
| 75 00 | 50 00 | 75 00 | 112 50 |
| 80 00 | 53 33⅓ | 80 00 | 120 00 |
| 85 00 | 56 66⅔ | 85 00 | 127 50 |
| 90 00 | 60 00 | 90 00 | 135 00 |
| 95 00 | 63 33⅓ | 95 00 | 142 50 |
| 100 00 | 66 66⅔ | 100 00 | 150 00 |

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues, before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is NOW, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the
151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

H. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

DR. J. H. FREEMAN HAS RETURNED to his Office and has on hand a good lot of GOLD FOIL AND TEETH. Also, GOLD and SILVER PLATE.
132-1m*

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LUTT.
SEPT. 13, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacon | 4 25 @ 4 75 ℔ lb |
| Pork | 2 00 @ — — ℔ lb |
| Lard | — — @ 4 50 ℔ lb |
| Beef | — — @ 2 00 ℔ lb |
| Beeswax | 5 00 @ — — ℔ lb |
| Butter | 5 00 @ 6 00 ℔ lb |
| Cotton | 1 50 @ 1 75 ℔ lb |
| Coffee | 15 00 ℔ lb |
| Cotton Yarn | $18 @ 40 ℔ bunch. |
| Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches | 75 $1 ℔ lb |
| Eggs | 1 75@2 00 ℔ do @ |
| Extract Logwood | $5 @ $6 ℔ lb |
| Flour | $160 @175 ℔ barrel |
| Flaxseed | 12 50 @ 13 00 ℔ bushel |
| Fodder | $19 00 @ 10 50 ℔ hundred |
| Hay | 10 00 ℔ hundred. |
| Oats | $16 00 ℔ hundred |
| Grain—Corn | $20 00 @ 25 00 ℔ bushel |
| Wheat | $25 00 ℔ bushel |
| Rye | 15, 00 @ $— 00 ℔ bushel |
| Oats | 7 00 $9 00 ℔ bushel |
| Peas | 17 50 @20 00 ℔ bushel |
| Hides—Green | 2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb |
| Dry | 5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb |
| Iron—Swedes | 3 50 @ 4 50 ℔ lb |
| Leather—Upper | 18 00 ℔ lb |
| Sole | 15 00 ℔ lb |
| Liquors—Corn Whiskey | 40 00 ℔ gallon |
| Apple and Peach Brandy | 40 00 ℔ gallon |
| Molasses | $20 25 00 ℔ gallon |
| Nails | 3 50 @ 4 00 ℔ lb |
| Onions | 15 00@ 20 00 ℔ bushel |
| Potatoes—Irish | $8 @ 10 00 ℔ bushel |
| Sweet | $10 @— 00 ℔ bushel |
| Rice | $1 00 ℔ lb |
| Sugar | 10 ℔ lb |
| Soap | Family Bar 2 00 ℔ lb |
| Tweed | 4 5 00 ℔ lb |
| Spirits Turpentine | 1 60 ℔ gal. |
| Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings | 1 50 @ 3 25 ℔ Yard |
| Salt | $25 00 @ 40 ℔ bushel |
| Tallow | 2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb |
| Wool | $6 00 @ 8 60 ℔ lb |

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
June1-dem

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20 tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TO THE FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the parties to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
Y. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may 20-tf.

### CLAIMS
### Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed, must certify to the credibility of the witness, and *Clerk* of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the *Peace*.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County *Court Clerk*.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court *Clerk*.

*All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.*

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County *Court Clerk*.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

A GOOD SUPPLY of that extra fine chewing tobacco, which I will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail.
June10-dtf I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

POWDER.
FFFG. GUN POWDER,
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
172-tf

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

McCLELLAN'S LETTER CREATES A SENSATION AMONG THE PEACE DEMOCRACY!

VALLANDIGHAM SPOUTS IN DISGUST!

RICHMOND Sept. 14.—The New York papers of the 12th have been received.—The war news unimportant. McClellans letter of acceptance caused great sensation among the Peace Democracy. The New York News says it cannot support a candidate in collision with the Convention that tendered the nomination. Mullally editor of the Metropolitan Record, repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointment and returned home in disgust.

Gold closed 222.

PETERSBURG, Sep 14.—Some skirmishing on our right to-day, and heavy cannonading along the lines. The City was shelled most vigorously this morning.—Some damage was sustained, but no serious accident occurred. The enemy advanced his pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but has followed with no movement of importance.

RICHMOND, Sep. 14.—The Herald of the 12th says our recent victories and rumors of victory to come, the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon a war platform, the success new loan, and other causes all combined had the effect to bring down Geld to 219 on Saturday.

Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to his friends in Washington that all hope is lost, and withdrew from the canvass.

The Louisville *Journal* places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns.

Cas denounces the platform as an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he can not support it.

The yellow fever is abating at Bermuda

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR GENERALS.—An exchange says: When General Lee crossed the James early in June, he called his staff around him, and kneeling under the shade of a spreading oak, offered up a most fervent prayer for Divine guidance and strength, and success in the new stage of the campaign upon which he was entering.

A correspondent relates an exceedingly impressive ceromony at Gen Hood's headquarters on Wednesday evening last in the suburbs of Atlanta. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lay, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev Dr. Quintard, administered the rite of Baptism to several members of Gen. Hood's staff, and subsequently the rite of confirmation to the General himself. It was a scene, we have been told, long to be remembered. The ceremony was performed amid the roar of artillery, and this gave a novel interest to a scene which on ordinary occasions is more than sacredly impressive.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A young minister went ont to preach and observed during the discourse, a lady who seemed to be much affected. After meeting, he concluded to pay her a visit and see what were the impressions of her mind. He approached her thus: 'Well madam, what were you so affected about during the preaching to-day?' 'La, me' said the lady, 'I'll tell you. About six years ago, me and my husband moved to this place and all the property we had was a jackass. Husband he died, and me and the beast were left alone. At last the beast died, and to tell you the truth, your voice put me so much in mind of that dear old critter, that I couldn't help taking on and crying about it right in meetin'. No more questions were asked.

A Mlle P——, in Paris advertises a salve for the production of a slight down on the lips of ladies—a little mous ache—so great is the favor that hair on the upper lip of women is received with in France.

TO PREVENT MOLASSES FROM FERMENTING.—Sorghum Molasses imperfectly manufactured is very apt to ferment, and become sour in hot weather. The cause and remedy are both easily understood. The fermentation is due to the presence in the first place of too much water; and in the second place to natural acids of the juice left in the molasses unneutralized. The remedy for too much water is simply boiling, of course. This should be kept up until a thick syrup is the result on cooling. While boiling is going on, dissolve for each gallon of syrup, from a quarter to a half ounce soda in a little water, and pour it into the kettle gradually. If but little effervescence follows the last portion added, the remainder may be withheld.

Gen. Sherman has displayed marked ability in conducting his campaign. To leave his communications undisturbed, says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, was to allow him to accomplish all that he projected. Gen. Johnston's plan of the campaign was the true one. The communications of Gen. Sherman should have been destroyed before he crossed the Chattahoochee That was the plan of the able and experienced leader of our army. Those who in Richmond control military movements, will be able it is hoped, to repair the disaster which they did not prevent. As Mr. Ritchie was accustomed to say, *Nous verrons.*

WARM.—A Cincinnati paper has the following concerning the weather in Hogopolis:

A steamboat was at the wharf discharging lead; a nigger would start with a bar on his shoulder, but before he could get to the dray, the lead would melt and run over the freesoiler, making it necessary to cut him out with a cold-chissel.

### BY THE GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA
### A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them surviving by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a county whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal cititizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.
aug26-d1w12w

WRITING PAPER.

JUST received and for sale, a superior article of
Note and Letter Paper,
unusually cheap, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Ft. Harrington


# THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.


☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).


FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP'T. 15. 1864.


☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance.* Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, ESQ., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The telegraphic news of this morning is important in one particular. The Peace Democracy repudiate McClellan, and this is to us as important as a victory. With the support of the Peace Democrats, McClellan was bound to be the President; with the loss of that support, he is bound to be defeated. Any other man in preference to McClellan with his avowed sentiments. The result of this will be that Lincoln will be the next President. This, McClellan, with the loss of the Peace Democracy, cannot prevent. It is scarcely probable that at this late day the Peace men will start a candidate of their own and the field will thus be left to Fremont, McClellan and Lincoln. Had the Peace men one month more in which to work; could they have their candidate in the field to-day, he would have a fair chance of election, from the fact that the three war candidates would divide the war vote, while the peace sentiment would concentrate on the peace candidate.

Which ever way the Northern election may result, the result will be the same. We shall have our independence. If the war is to continue, let us by all means have Lincoln, Seward and Stanton to conduct military operations against us.

FROM MEXICO.—Letters from the City of Mexico bring text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress Charlotte regent of the empire. It is thus couched:

"Considering that nothing is so urgent as to privide for the maintainance of the legitimate government of the nation which has elected us for its sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise, we have decreed, that in the case of death, or of any other accident which might render it impossible for us to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire. Our present minister of state, or the respective minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of Miramar on the 10th of April, 1864.

MAXIMILIAN.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, son of Hardy Depo, Esq., of this city, was accidentally shot on yesterday morning and died a few hours afterwards It appears that a young woman, named Calder, had the gun in her hand and the little boy remarked to her to fire away, she had his permission. She fired, not knowing the gun was loaded, the shot taking effect in his head. This is another instanee added to the many already given of the danger of trifling with fire-arms.

We have good news from our Home Guards in Moore and Montgomery. The deserters are coming in by fifties and twenties. This is good news. They are needed at the front, where they will have an opportunity of washing the stain of desertion from their character.

There seems to be but little doubt that the Yankees intend to attack Wilmington and every effort should be made to place it in a position that shall defy their attack. If Wilmington should fall, the fault will be upon those who have had charge of affairs, for they have most certainly had a sufficient time to prepare fer the attack.

Before Wilmington shall fall, let Gov. Vance call out every man in the State able to bear a musket, and the people will sustain him. The following communication from the New York *Times*, evidently written by a former Wilmingtonian, we place before our readers. We are far from endorsing the attack made upon Gen. Whiting by this correspondent; on the contrary, we believe that he will prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him by the Government, in placing him where he is:

## IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

*To the Editors of the New York Times:*

I am glad to see that attention is being called to the importance of Wilmington, as one of the points that should be possessed and held by the United States.

I am familiar with that section of country, and to hold Wilmington, Lee might well consent to more rashness than he has ever yet shown as commander of the rebel forces. To-day the South is far from being self sustaining, though in much better condition in that respect than when the war broke out. Her energies have been completely bent toward improving her manufactures of every description; still, without the assistance of the blockade-runners, powder, arms, shoes, &c., could not be supplied to the army another six months.

At Wilmington, W. H. C. Whiting, a drunken military tyrant, is in command. Recently he was disgraced on the field near Petersburg, and immediately placed in command of his old post. There must be a scarcity of laborers to do the dirty work of secession, or such vulgar material would not be used, even by the *Republiator.*

Many years experience in the South, and up to within a few months, enables me to state facts, and renders it necessary for me to guess at nothing. And here, let me say, the importance your correspondent attaches to the port of Wilmington is beyond a question. Its capture will do more toward ending this Democratic-Jeff-Davis-Southern-arrogance-war than any other thing *to be accomplished.* Get even Weldon, sixty miles below Petersburg, destroy the long bridge crossing the Roanoke there, and *that* done, no bridge could be erected there by rebel soldiers or rebel civilians, during the next year.

It will be telling an oft-told tale if I refer to the most intolerable despotism that ever disgraced the face of the earth; but so is the rule of Davis and his dynasty. There is no freedom of speech, conscience, or thought in all the South, under his authority. And, Mr. Editor, there never had been any such thing as *liberty* known to *the people*, since the adoption of secession up to the time when it was my good fortune to quit the country.

You cannot dwell too much upon the importance of our capturing and holding the town of Wilmington, or the fortifications that guard the entrance at the mouth of Cape Fear River, thirty-eight miles from the city. OLD NORTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, '64.

We clip from the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 8th inst., the following important document, explanatory of the extraordinary surrender of Fort Gaines.—Our readers will learn as they peruse the following, that Col. Anderson was not so much to blame as we at first supposed. He is entitled to justice at our hands, and we are disposed to award it to him. The following was signed by all the officers in Fort, numbering forty-three:

["Copy."]

FORT GAINES, Ala., Aug. 6, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers composing the garrison of Fort Gaines, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the sense of said meeting be communicated in writing, to Col. Anderson, Commander of the Post, and in order to carry out said motion, the following officers were appointed a committee by the President of the meeting, capt. P. Williams, Jr., lieut. T. N. Macarthy and Charles C. Biberon, Engineer in charge.

*To Col. C. D Anderson, 21st Regt. Ala. Vols., Commanding Fort Gaines, Alabama:*

Colonel: In pursuance of the above resolution, we, the committee appointed by the meeting held this evening by the officers composing the garrison, for the purpose of deliberating upon the condition of the defence of the place, now proceed to express the reasons that have caused the meeting to be held without your knowledge, and the conclusions we have arrived at.

Yesterday morning the enemy's fleet, under a terrific fire from the guns of Fort Morgan, succeeded in passing the forts, and have now taken up their position in our rear, determining after a brief cannonade, the evacuation of Fort Powell.

We are cut off by all communications by land or sea, and inside of a fort whose armament cannot in in anywise effectually respond to the guns of the fleet.

The fort itself is so weak and so ill protected by its inefficient bomb-proofs and the bastionnettes at the salient now used as powder magazines that the surrender of the place is no longer a question to us or to any one else.

It then becomes our duty to consider whether a defence, entailing the fearful responsibility of heavy loss o life will be of sufficient usefulness to compensate the sacrifice, and we unhesitatingly say no.

The position of the fleet is such as to enfilade the parapets, the parade ground, the entire range of casemates inside, and our ditches outside. Our pickets, whose duty is of a very trying nature, under thei exposure to the sun, and to the fire of an enemy much more numerous than we could possibly expect to cope with successfully, can be completely raked by its naval force—and we feel confident that under one or perhaps two single broadsides of the fleet, Fort Gaines would be completely dismantled—the greater part of its defenders either dead or wounded, and the position lost.

We know that it will be urged that we must hold on as long as possible in order that Mobile may make preparations for defence, and to keep the fleet here, but to this we answer that the fleet is only staying here because it is not ready to go, and that our attempt at resistance, whose inevitable result will be very heavy loss of life, will not, when they attack us, retard the course of events in Mobile

The men under our several commands feel this as well as we do, and have freely communicated to us their opinions on the subject, vowing, at the same time, that if we deemed it necessary they were ready and willing to follow where we led. Shall we assume the heavy responsibility of the lives held under our trust?

No, say we, for we know that no hope is left of the sacrifice of life being useful in the slightest degree.

In consideration of the above we have concluded to address you, and to say to you: Col. Anderson—We know, and every man in your command knows, that you are a brave and oft-tried officer, and that you would never propose a surrender to us except under the most extreme necessity. We also feel keenly the painful position of a commanding officer broaching the subject to his subordinates, with reference to the hauling down of his "Flag," but we know also that under the pressure of the actual position surrender is unavoidable, and we come this night to advise you to take the necessary steps to procure from the enemy the best possible terms. Our wish is to surrender to the navy, and we feel it no shame to surrender to those whose testimony of our impossibility to defend this post will not be withheld one instant after they see the position of this fort.

And in order that no one may assume that you took the initiative in this case, we now testify over our signatures that we recommend to you to surrender, for the reasons set forth in the above document, knowing your determination to defend this place to the last moment possible.

FORREST'S MEN.—It does a Confederate heart good to look at Forrest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the sight and the study of these hardy riders. Rough in exterior, there is a manly devil-may care air about them that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful Confederate soldiers we have ever looked upon. Disdaining sabres, the rifle (most of them Sharp's) and six-shooter are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements. Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the cars stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were cleaning their rifles and revolvers, as if they were the principle objects of their solicitude.

Those manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their precious chieftain!

*Mobile Adv'r & Register, 6th.*

'WHAT WOULD YOU DO?"—The Republicans ask us 'what would you do if you were restored to power?" We answer in a few words: *We would stop this infamous war*, and thus arrest the nation in its downward career to destruction and woe. Within thirty days after a Democrat is inaugurated President, this war will stop. *Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.*

The London Times winds up an article on the resignation of Mr. Chase by saying that nothing in his administration has been so wise as his leaving it, and it will very difficult for Mr. Fessenden to do anything more foolish while he is in office than he has already done by accepting it.

The Richmond papers have seceded from the "Press Association" and established one of their own of which Mr. Patrick Henry Gibson is the agent.

## The Situation.

There is little of importance to note in the condition of affairs above. Our lines have been advanced to the neighborhood of Jonesboro', and it was reported last evening that the enemy were occupying a position a short distance from the town on the Atlanta side. The actual position of the main body of the Federal force may be known at headquarters, but if so, headquarters are wiser than the public.

The general impression is, that the bulk of the Yankee army is at, or in the neighborhood of, Atlanta. There is much speculation as regards the actual condition of Sherman's army on the questions of supplies and transportation. The prevailing opinion appears to be that his communications are interrupted, and that he was too severely handled in the recent actions to be in a plight for present aggressive movements.

It is doubtless true that he is not able to press the campaign further at this time. He has reached the goal at which he aimed after a trying and laborious and wasting march, upon which he was compelled to fight his way over almost every inch of ground he obtained; his line of communication is materially lengthened and proportionably exposed to interruption, and it, as it is supposed, his communications have been, and are now broken, he is necessarily compelled to restore them before he can continue his operations southward. The country in which he now finds himself could be made to furnish food for his army, but that is the extent of what it can furnish. His ammunition and ordnance, clothing and everything else, must come from the depots behind him, and from there they cannot come so long as the communications are broken. An army as large as Sherman's necessarily consumes a vast quantity of supplies of this description, and the labor of transporting them over so long a line as he now holds is immense. If it is true that the railroad was so seriously injured by Wheeler, that it has not yet been repaired, his supplies of ammunition must be running low, for the recent demands upon this description of stores have been very heavy.

Taking all the probabilities into consideration, we think it quite likely that Sherman has brought himself to a halt, and that for the present, at least, he will make no efforts to advance his lines. He may, and probably will, scour the country in all directions, with his raiding parties, and against this danger we must guard. Our military authorities are on the alert, and Sherman's past experience in raiding will make him exceedingly cautious how he launches his cavalry far from his lines.

So far, the Confederacy has lost but little in material strength by the recent operations of the armies. The possession of Atlanta, and the retreat of our army to Jonesboro', will enable Sherman to draw supplies from the abandoned territory—provided he is not interrupted in his thieving operations; but that is all he has gained.

It is apprehended by some that Sherman will repair the three railroads running into Atlanta from the South and West, place strong guards upon them to protect them, and thus be enabled to throw his army in any and every direction through the country as may suit his purposes and whims. This theory presumes that our Generals are all going to sleep, and that our soldiers will remain quietly in camp and see the whole country overrun. Unless we are much mistaken the Yankees will have as much as they can do to keep the Western and Atlantic road, which is their main dependence, open, without attempting to run and guard three other roads in a hostile country. We imagine it will be Sherman's object to keep his forces well together and project them from his base at Atlanta en masse, rather than to dribble them out at water tanks and bridges.

But, of course, all these speculations are the merest conjectures. A short time will develope the enemy's plans.

WHAT WAS NEEDED.—The Charleston Mercury thinks the failures of General Hood have proved beyond question, that what was wanted by our army at Atlanta, was not a change of Generals, but reinforcements.

Every sensible man has been of the same opinion for a long time, says the Augusta *Chronicle.* When those who have the arrangement of affairs cease venting their petty spite and gratifying their private grudges, there will be a different policy adopted, and our cause will prosper. If we are ever successful, patriotism must prevail over personal feelings. Favoritism must be numbered among the things of the past and promotions and appointments be based upon merit. In times of peace, party spirit and tricks can be tolerated; but in the exciting times through which we are passing, the love of country should govern all the acts and movements of our rulers.

Thomas Nelson, a leading Union man of Tennessee, but who denounced Lincoln for issuing his proclamation freeing all the slaves of the South, gave Brownlow a severe whipping with a cane in Knoxville a short time since, for which he was arrested and thrown into prison.

The Yankees claim that two hundred of the prisoners captured at Fort Gains have expressed a willingness to take the oath of Federal allegiance.

FEMALE CONDUCTORS.—The Chicago 'Journal' says there is a movement making in that city to employ women as conductors on street railways, and that all the companies are in favor of it. The wish to enlarge the sphere of female labor is commendable, but there are duties which the conductor of a city passengar railway has to perform—such as occasionally putting a disorderly person out of a car—that would make the office quite unfit for a woman.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE PYRENEES.—There are no longer the Pyrenees, says the *Monitieur.* On July 15th a locomotive from Spain passed through the Pyrenees into France along the new series of tunnels twenty-six kilometres in length. This was merely a trial trip, and it was perfectly successful. The official opening of the line is fixed for August 15.

## DIED,

At Lumberton, on Wednesday, the 17th ult., MARY E., youngest daughter of Sarah N. and W. A. Dick, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

"Like snow that falls upon the river,
A moment white then gone forever,"

Our little cherub tarried with us for a few short months and then returned to the bosom of that dear Saviour, who has promised to carry the Lambs in His arms. Though the most tender and sensitive cords of the heart have been painfully snapped asunder, and though our family circle, now broken, can never be made whole on earth, in giving up our little MARRIE we feel it our duty to obey what we regard as the command of the Master, who said, "suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Though we can see but through a glass darkly; and though the tears of our bereavements in this life often blind us so that we cannot see that glory which shall be revealed in us, yet we know by that blessed faith which is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," that while the mortal part of our little lamb is mouldering in Stewartsville, spiritually, her little feet are pattering along the golden streets, and her little hands are now tuning those harps whose songs are never heard on this side of the River of Life. Farewell, little Marrie, we have parted for a season; therefore

"Firm my foot, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And ever through yon rifted cloud
Shines out one steady star;
For when my guide went up,
He left those pearly gates ajar."

M. E. S.

Observer please copy.

On the 14th inst., JOHN LEWIS, eldest son of H. H. and Eliza A. Depot, aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, at 12 o' clock m. to-day. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**AT AUCTION TO-DAY!**

A LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW.

J. H. COOK,
Auctioneer.

Sept 15-1t

**Wanted.**

200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.

Apply at the CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

189-6t

**Wanted to Hire.**

A GOOD COOK, Washer and Ironer for the balance of the year. For one well recommended a liberal price will be paid. Apply to J. W. HOPKINS.

189-tf

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED having to go to Moore County, the Store under the Carolinian Office will be closed until his return, at which time due notice will be given. F. W. THORNTON.

sep12-3t

HEADQUARTERS 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

ALL PESONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

sep3-

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stryon, A. Q. M.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square

**COTTON CARDS, No. 10.**

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf